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FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF LEXICAL DOUBLETS IN ENGLISH

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the etymology of lexical doublets in English, approaches of scholars to the development of lexical doublets, their division into semantic groups, their use in languages, in discourse and their functional and semantic aspects. Semantic grouping of lexical doublets from different languages has been explored with examples. In addition, borrowings, formation of vocabulary derived from different languages as lexical doublets, and their structural, semantic, functional and linguocultural features were compared and analyzed for their similarities and differences.

Key words: lexical doublets, cognate, set of words, semantic groups, linguoculturology, Latin, Old English, borrowing words, discourse, conversion, recipient.

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ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДА ЛЕКСИК ДУБЛЕТ-ЛАРНИНГ ФУНКЦИОНАЛ-СЕМАНТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мазкур мақолада инглиз тилидаги лексик дублетларнинг этимологияси, бу борада олимларнинг турли қарашлари, лексик дублетларнинг семантик гуруҳларга бўлиниши, тиллардан ўзлашиши жараёнлари, дускурсда қўлланилиши ҳамда функционал-семантик жиҳатлари ҳамда инглиз тилига турли тиллардан ўзлашган лексик дублетларнинг семантик гуруҳларга бўлиниши атрофлича ўрганилган. Шунингдек, лексик дублетларнинг бир тилдан бошқа тилга ўзлаштирилиши, турли тиллардан ўзлашган сўзларнинг инглиз тили луғат таркибини бойитиш билан бир қаторда лексик дублетлар сифатида шаклланиши ва уларнинг структурал-семантик, функционал ва лингвокультурологик хусусиятлари қиёсий ўрганилган ҳамда уларнинг ухшашлик ва фарқли жиҳатлари таҳлил қилинган.

Калит сўзлар: лексик дублетлар, этимология, семантика, семантик гуруҳлар, лингвокультурология, латин тили, қадимги инглиз тили, ўзлашган сўзлар, дискурс, конверсия, реципиент.

INTRODUCTION

Since the languages that have great contribution to the development of English vocabulary are Indo-European, the same language family to which English belongs, many cognate forms exist in English as doublets. According to Denning [13, 28], the term for doublet is initially defined as “pairs of native and borrowed cognates.” While cognates are related forms found in different languages, doublets are cognates found in a single language. As we will see, and as Denning et al later elaborate, a doublet is not limited to “native and borrowed cognates” but can also be a pair or set of words that are exclusively foreign. That is to say that we will encounter cognates borrowed into English from different languages or even from the same language at different periods, and these groupings may lack a native English form.

MAIN PART

Often, but not always, the words entered the language through different routes. Given that the kinship between words that have the same root and the same meaning is fairly obvious, the term is mostly used to characterize pairs of words that have diverged at least somewhat in meaning. For example, English *pyre* and *fire* are doublets with merely associated meanings despite both descending ultimately from the same Proto-Indo-European (PIE).

Words with similar meanings but subtle differences contribute to the richness of modern English, and many of them are doublets. A good example consists of the doublets *frail* and *fragile*. These are both ultimately from the Latin adjective *fragilis*, but *frail* evolved naturally through its slowly changing forms in Old French and Middle English, whereas *fragile* is a learned borrowing directly from Latin in the 15th century.

Another example of nearly synonymous doublets is *aperture* and *overture* (the commonality behind the meanings is “opening”). But doublets may develop divergent meanings, such as the opposite words *host* and *guest*, which come from the same PIE word *ghóst* is and already existed as a doublet in Latin *hospes* and then Old French, before being borrowed into English. Doublets also vary with respect to how far their forms have diverged. For example, the connection between *levy* and *levee* is easy to guess, whereas the connection between *sovereign* and *soprano*, or *grammar* and *glamour*, is harder to guess.[14, Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia].

This approach allows us to accommodate several different instances of related forms. If we were to restrict our definition to an original word, we would not be able to account for doublets that do not share a source word-form. For example, pairings that will still be considered doublets in this thesis may have developed from the same root, but they come from different derivations, where at least one has been borrowed into English. One member of the pair may have come from the base form of the root while the other is from an affixed form. Since they are historically related, our definition should be able to include these forms. That being said, specifying an original word would reflect the importance of borrowing in this phenomenon because we would be able to trace the source of the doublet pairs to an original word-form that was either

borrowed in one instance or repeatedly. While studying doublets, we have to pay attention to not only the meaning but also functional-semantic features and linguocultural aspects of lexical doublets in the language.

Modern linguistics expands the boundaries of the language research. The integration of linguistics with the sciences – primarily with culture, ethnology and ethnography – has led to the formation of cultural linguistics or linguoculturology. Comparison of different cultures leads to the problem of studying national identity in language and culture. On the one hand, there are some aspects of an unfamiliar environment that are suitable for a particular culture: on the other hand, as a native speaker learns the language and, in particular, the meanings of words, he/she begins to see the world through his/her native language and learns the signs of a particular culture. [1,12].

National characteristics of spiritual culture are not tied to the linguistic way of expression. But as an important component in the formation, development and emergence of the necessary conditions for spiritual culture, it occupies a special place in it. It is about the task of making a language a legacy of the development of spiritual culture. Inheritance mechanisms can be explained by an analysis of the language environment, which is reflected in the language. [2, 41; 3, 127-135; 9, 340]

The social nature of the language, along with the external conditions for the functioning of the language in a given society (bi-or multilingualism, the conditions for teaching languages, the level of development of society, science and literature, etc.), together with the language, is manifested both in the system itself and in its syntax, idioms, vocabulary, functional stylistics and other aspects.

According to V.L. Klovov [5, 60], the desire to understand the essence of the cultural phenomenon is due to the existence of man and a certain form of society in the world. At the same time, the author emphasizes the scientific nature of philosophical facts to present date. Understanding culture as a semiotic system, on the one hand, contains a certain amount of information useful to society, and on the other, a scientific approach as a means of finding and satisfying society itself.

The functional-semantic study of lexical doublets in English shows that the following main features are observed in lexical doublets, which appeared during the development of the word after the Norman conquest. As V.L. Klovov stated, in Latin-German doublets, Germanic languages are characterized by the fact that their own words belong to the category of nouns, and words from the Latin language belong to the category of adjectives. The reason for this, perhaps, is the inability of Latin words to compress the original nouns in Germanic languages, or, if not, then the meaning of the adjective used by the Latin suffix, which the British did not see, did not notice, did not attach significance, considered not worth naming, in as a result of which they may have had no meaning.

Latin-German lexical doublets are semantically divided into the following groups:

1. Lexical doublets representing **names of animals**: *ant*, *formicid* (adjectives related to *ant*), *bee*, *apian* (adjectives related to *bees*), *bird*, *avian* (adjectives related to

birds), fish, piscine (symbolic adjectives related to fish).

2. Lexical doublets expressing **concepts related to human and animal physiology**: *head, capital (main-adjective), ear, aural (signs and adjectives associated with the ear), tooth, dental (signs and adjectives related to the tooth), tongue, lingual (signs and adjectives related to the language).*
3. Lexical doublets representing **concepts related to astronomy**: *Moon, lunar (signs and adjectives related to the moon), sun, solar (signs and adjectives related to the Sun), star, astral (signs and adjectives related to stars).*
4. Lexical doublets denoting **concepts related to social life**: *son/daughter, filial (related to a boy or girl), mother, maternal (related characters and adjectives), father, paternal (related characters and adjectives).*
5. A group of lexical doublets **indicating other meanings** that are not related to the above groups: *water, aquatic (signs and adjectives related to water), house, domestic (signs and adjectives related to the house), town, urban (signs and adjectives related to the town), sight, visual (signs and adjectives related to the view).*

Below we bring some examples with different meanings analyzing above mentioned groups:

Worm (wûrm), n. [AS. wyrm, wurm, serpent, worm.] 1. An earthworm or angle-worm; also, a larva; grub: maggot. 2. Any of numerous small, elongate and slender creeping or crawling animals, usually soft bodied, naked, and limbless or nearly so. 3. A being likened to a worm by reason of its humility, debasement etc. 4. Anything spiral, vermiculated, or conceived of as like a worm, as the thread of a screw. Something that inwardly torments or devours in a way suggesting the gnawing of a worm. 6. pl. Any disorder due to the presence of parasitic worms in the body, as in the intestines; helminthiasis. [WED. p. 1169].

The main source of lexical doublets in English is borrowing and the lexical doublet **worm** came into use from Latin – *vermian*. This word is used in a narrow, special biological or medical discourse.

Wolf (wöðlf), n. pl. wolves (wöðlvz) sometimes WOLF. a genus (*Canis*) of large doglike carnivorous mammals, esp. of a European species (*C. lupus*) or its allies. 2. Any of various larvae of certain small beetles or moths which infest granaries. 3. A fierce, rapacious or destructive person. 4. *Music* **a.** Dissonance in some chords on organs, pianos, etc., tuned by unequal temperament; also, an instance of such dissonance. **b.** in bowed instruments, a harshness due to faulty vibration in certain tones. – v.t. To eat greedily as does a wolf; to devour ravenously. [WED. p. 1160].

Doublets can develop in different ways, according to which route the two forms took from the origin to their current form. Latin word for doublet is the word "*lupine*", which has a special meaning and is used less often.

Tongue (tũng), n. [AS.tunge.] 1. An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in the most vertebrates. In man it serves as an organ of speech, and as the principal organ of taste. 2. The flesh of the tongue of animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food. 3. The power of communication through speech. 4. Hence: **a** That which is uttered; speech. **b** Act of

speaking; utterance in words. **5.** A language; esp., a spoken language. **6.** Manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound, the sense of what is expressed, or the intention of the speaker. **7.** The cry of or as of a hound pursuing or in sight of game. [WED. p.1051].

This word belongs to the second group of lexical doublets expressing concepts related to human and animal physiology. This word comes from Latin which is used more common than other lexical doublets that we observed.

Star (stär), *n.* [AS. *steorra.*] **1.** Any of the luminous bodies seen in the heavens; specif., *Astron* any self- luminous celestial body, exclusive of comets, meteors, and nebulae; –as distinguished from the much smaller bodies, known as planets, that shine by reflected light. Astronomically, the sun is a star of average brightness, size, and probable age. **2.** Conventional figure having five or more points, taken as representing a star; any formation suggesting or likened to such a figure. **3.** an asterisk – used as a reference to a note, etc. **4.** A person of a brilliant qualities, who stands out pre-eminently among his fellows. **5. a** *Astrol* .usually *pl.* a planet or a configuration of the planets regarded as influencing one's destiny. **b** Hence, destiny; fortune. **6. Theatre.** To present or advertise as a star.-*v.i.* To have the appearance of or to suggest, **a** star, esp., to shine as **a** star; hence to be brilliant or prominent. **2. theatre.** To play as a recognized star –*adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a star or stars. **2.** Of out – standing excellence; pre-eminent. [WED. p. 971].

The doublet of this word is an *astral* word derived from Latin, which is also rarely used. But in recent times the word *astral*, in which conversion has taken place, has become more widely used, and has been borrowed by other languages without translation. In the Uzbek language, the word is also accepted as *astral*.

Broth'er (brüth'ër), *n.*; *pl.*-ERS (-ërz) or, *Archaic*, BRETHREN. [AS. brōthor.] **1.** A male considered in his relation to another person or animal having the same parents (*whole brother*), or one parent only in common (*half brother*). **2.** A kinsman of a common family, fatherland, or race; in a more general sense, a fellow member of a profession, trade union, etc. [WED. p.129].

The doublet of the word *brother* is generalized with the meaning of *braternal*, and now people can also use this word in the sense of *brotherhood*.

Sis'ter (sış'tër), *n.* [ME.*sister, suster*; of Scand origin.] **1.** A female person or, by extension, animal, considered in her relation to another person or animal, having the same parents (*whole sister*), or one parent in common (*half sister*). **2.** A member of a sisterhood;-used in the *pl.* as the title of many religious orders of women. **3.** One of the same kind or condition, regarded as nearly related. **4.** A women closely associated with another person, as in the same faith, society, etc. **5.** A head nurse in a hospital ward; hence, *Colloq.*, nurse.-*adj.* Having or suggesting the relationship of a sister or of sisters; sisterly. [WED. p. 930]

This group of lexical doublets denotes concepts related to social life. The doublet of the word in Latin is *sororal*, which is not usually used in speech.

Sight (sīt) *n.* [AS.*gesiht, gesiht.*] **1.** A view; esp., a spectacle; as, a beautiful sight. **2. Coloq.** A great number, quantity, or sum, as, a *sight* of money. **3.** A thing

regarded as worth seeing; – chiefly pl.; as, the *sights* of the city. **4. a** The power of seeing; vision. **b.** Faculty of the mental or spiritual perception. **5. a** Act of seeing or looking; as, known by *sight*. **b** inspection; as, a letter intended for your *sight* only. **6. a** Mental view; judgment. **b** *Obs.* Insight; proficiency. **7.** An observation taken by means of a sighting device. **8.** A view; glimpse. **9.** The range of view; as, out of one's *sight*. **10.** A small device with an aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is ascertained; as, the *sight* of a quadrant, of a gun. – **at sight.**, As soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable at sight, that is, on demand or presentation. – v. t. **1.** To get sight of; to see; as, to *sight land*. **2. a** To look through or as through a sight; as, to *sight* an object, as a star. **b.** To give the proper elevation and direction to by a sight or sights; as, to *sight* a rifle. **3.** To equip with sights; also to adjust the sights of. –v.i **1.** To take aim by a sight. **2.** To look carefully in a given direction. [WED. p. 924].

This doublet is also derived from Latin – *visual*. This word is also one of the most commonly used words. Such stylistically coloured words make up a small portion of the English synonymic row possess some semantic differences.

The formation of doublets occurs during the evolutionary process, languages in which the primary form and the derived element belong to each other develop from each other. For example, Latin and French, old English and new English, etc. This is the donor language and the status of the recipient language.

Here, to create a doublet between languages, one plays the role of the source language, and the other plays the role of a derived language. In the case where one word is an advanced form of the original word, the other may be an assimilated word. For example, the emergence of the word *studium* in Latin as studio in Italian is an evolutionary process. But the emergence of an Italian-language *studio* in the form of an English-language *studio* is an assimilation of the word. But the word *study* (cabinet) is a personified, simplified form of “*studium*” in English. This is also mastering words. Because Latin and English are not the languages of the relative group. There is no “source language-derived language” relationship between them.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the above mentioned examples, we can conclude that the word (lexeme), which at one time came into use from one language, for some reason or another settled in the English language, and we can observe that the English language has a significant impact on the richness of the dictionary. It has been proven that such lexical doublets are key factors in enriching international terminology of the language.

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